Dea. J. B. King

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

NANTUCKET

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR

1870:

TOGETHER WITH A

LIST OF PREMIUMS

OFFERED FOR 1871.

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.

NANTUCKET:
HUSSEY & ROBINSON, PRINTERS—INQUIRER AND MIRROR OFFICE.
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OFFICERS FOR 1870.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at their room on the 25th of October, 1869, and the following-named members were elected officers for the year A. D., 1870, being the fourteenth year of the existence of the Society :

President,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Vice-Presidents,

WILLIAM H. WAITT, CHARLES H. JAGGAR,
EDWARD F. EASTON, WILLIAM NIXON.

Secretary,

ALEXANDER MACY, JR.

Treasurer,

GEORGE W. MACY.

Standing Committee on Crops,

AUGUSTUS FRANKLIN, JOSEPH VINCENT,
RICHARD E. BURGESS, WILLIAM B. STARBUCK,
CHARLES C. FOLGER.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE FIFTEENTH

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR,

OF THE

NANTUCKET AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Fifteen years have elapsed since the organization of this Society. The interest in its prosperity has been continued in this county, where all other institutions have been seriously affected by the decline of the leading business and its incidental associations. The Whale Fishery has become so much reduced, that but few remain of its large fleet. With all this depression, your Secretary is pleased to report another and the fifteenth successful Fair and show of Stock. It was opened on Wednesday, the 28th of September, under the favorable auspices of remarkable fine clear air, and mild propitious weather, which was continued during the two days of the Fair and Exhibition. We were again disappointed in not having an excursion from New Bed-

ford, yet we hardly hoped to obtain a boat when we applied, having been so often answered that "it was not practicable to run a steamer at so late a day in the season." We were again dependent on our local guests for our company to the grounds and hall, and although it was as large as we could have expected from our limited population, yet it gave diminished receipts for our treasury. We provided an excellent band of instrumental music for the entertainment at the ground; it was home musical talent, the performances were creditable to the Nantucket Brass Band, and we congratulate them on this, their first appearance at the Fair Grounds and their successful performance. It added much to the hilarity of the occasion.

AT THE GROUNDS.

The exhibition was opened by an unprecedentedly large show of neat stock. It was larger in number than shown at the Fair of 1868; that was greater than at any former year. All the enclosures were filled and large numbers were secured around them; over two hundred head were on the ground. Of Thorough-breds there were Alderneys, Ayrshires and Short-horns, exhibited by Simeon Lewis, Andrew M. Myrick, George H. Gardner and Manuel Enas; they were with full distinct lines of pedigrees, and each class excellent types of their breed. See report of Committee for detailed description.

Next in the range on the line were Grades, which were from one-half to three-quarters blood stock of the above-named classes, and presented a fine array of improved stock by admixture of native and the purest blood. There were over seventy of this class, which included a great variety of Grades, all excellent.

Next came improved natives, not graded, but larger, finer animals and milkers by care and feeding, illustrating the advantages of high feeding and warm sheltering in rearing cows. Reports on these classes will furnish full descriptions.

There were some fine noble bulls exhibited by Joseph Vincent, George H. Gardner, Simeon Lewis, Albert Easton, Bailey R. Cornish and Zimri Cathcart. These were representatives from three classes, Alderney, Ayrshire and Short-horn, showing a desire and opportunity never before offered, to improve native cows by three grades of classes.

Some Fat Cattle were on exhibition by Edward Boden and D. W. & R. E. Burgess.

The Sheep on exhibition were excellent. Simeon Lewis had two Southdown bucks, one Cotswold buck, six Southdown sheep, and four do. lambs; George C. Gardner had five Southdown sheep and five lambs. There was a less number on exhibition than on former years, but it is desirable that a larger show of sheep may be had in future. Mixed blood thrive well on our island, and fine opportunities are offered for grading native sheep.

The show of Swine was small; only two entries were made. L. A. Hooper exhibited two boars, pure "Chesters," and E. F. Easton a sow of this breed with an interesting family of ten pigs.

The exhibition of Poultry was very good. Allen Smith had two coops Brahmas, and one do. Rouen ducks; Franklin Worth, one coop Brahmas, and one do. Buff Cochins; M. Lowden, three English Bantams; Andrew R. Worth, one coop White Leghorns; George Robinson, Native geese; C. G. S. Austin, one coop Bramas, and one do. Native ducks; John O'Connell, China and Native geese; L. A. Hooper, China geese; Charles Thomas, one coop ducks; D. W. & R. E. Burgess, six fine turkies.

On the afternoon of Wednesday the Plowing came off at two o'clock. There were five entries: William H. Smith, horse team; Charles W. Gardner, do. do.; Freeman Lewis, do. do.; George Robinson and Edward Boden, ox teams. As usual, much interest was manifested in the ploughing match; it has always been a very attractive feature in the programme of the first day of the Fair.

On the second day of the Fair, Thursday, Sept. 29th, there was an excellent exhibition of Stallions, Mares and Colts. John J. Backus entered his stallion, "Prince," six years old; Simeon Lewis, his stallion, "General," three years old, weight 690 pounds.

Mares and colts were entered by Simeon Lewis, William S. Chadwick, George C. Gardner, Obed Starbuck, William H. Smith, Albert Bartlett, William R. Perkins, James T. Worth, George H. Starbuck, Joseph Vincent, John O'Connell, and Edward C. Hammond; they were excellent horses and colts. Would refer to elaborate report of Committee for particulars.

Of the class of Family Horses, entries were made by Franklin Worth, William Nixon, William H. Smith, D. W. & R. E. Burgess, Charles H. Rule and Charles W. Gardner. For description of merits and premiums see report of Committee.

An apple race was an amusing scene in the afternoon. Forty buckets were arranged in two parallel lines, forty feet apart; twenty potatoes were in each of the buckets of one row, and twenty boys, at a given signal, transferred the potatoes from one row to the other, with an alacrity of speed and enthusiasm that created much merriment in the large assembly collected. First premium, $3, was won by Thomas Lewis; second do., $2, by Henry Gibbs; third do., $1, by Charles Macy.

At 3 o'clock a trial of speed came off. There were two competitors, Mr. Frederick C. Sanford and George

Lincoln. Mr. S. drove his noble steed "General Grant," and came out ahead in the race. Mr. L. drove a fine horse, the property of Mr. Frederick C. Alley. The speed was very excellent, the horses fully proving their ability to travel a mile in three minutes, or even less time over a good track; our track was not in a smooth, hard condition.

The entries for equestrian performances were by Capt. Joseph Marshall, John Gardner and Frederick W. Coffin, all very fine riders. John Gardner was adjudged the first premium, $4; Joseph Marshall, second do., $3; Frederick W. Coffin, third do., $2.

Another interesting feature came off—a race for a greased pig—which furnished amusement for young and old. It did not continue long, as poor "piggy" became entangled amid carriage wheels and horses on the outer line of the circle which bounded his race, and in his confusion he was caught.

The fine weather, large display of stock, enlivening amusements and music, with the large company assembled at the grounds rendered the Fair a success. We were favored with the presence of our State Delegate, John A. Morton, Esq., of Hadley, who stopped with us during the continuance of the Exhibition, and was very much interested with the cattle show, particularly the large number of neat stock at the grounds.

AT THE HALL.

The exhibition was opened on Wednesday evening by Vice-President William H. Waitt, our President being unable to attend from severe illness. Messrs. Rev. Thomas Dawes, Dr. Arthur E. Jenks, and John A. Morton, Esq., our Delegate, made some appropriate and felicitous speeches. Mr. M. was complimentary in his remarks on the Fair, and expressed great satisfaction at the display of vegetables, fruit, &c., in the Hall, and stock on the Grounds; spoke of his district in the

State, the Connecticut valley; drew favorable comparisons between that section and the soil of our Island county; said there were local advantages to the farmers here; Nature had not left us with our light soil without some compensation; our shores supplied us with manure. Mr. Morton's visit was a very pleasant one to us; we hope to have him renew it and trust to our humble efforts to welcome him.

Our evening concert by the Nantucket Glee Club, aided by instrumental music from the Brass Band, was very entertaining to all; some of the pieces were played with much spirit and taste, and great credit is due Messrs. J. W. Hallett, B. G. Tobey, A. B. Robinson, Josiah Freeman, Edwin Colesworthy, George E. Nichols, and others of this excellent club for their rare musical treat.

The appearance of the Hall was as usual tasteful, and the tables were covered with rich designs of needlework, and delicious specimens of fruit and fancy work. See reports of Committees on these articles for full descriptions of ingenious designs, taste and elaborate execution. Around the Hall on the walls were appropriate mottoes. On the North side, over the platform —"Behold our reapers' harvest." On the South—"God crowns the year with plenty." On the East—"Our summer is ended and autumn's fruits are blended." On the West—"Whatsoever our sowing be, reaping, we its fruits shall see." The centre of the room was occupied by a table for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society, on which articles were for sale by their Society. The West room, as usual, contained large selections of choice lots of vegetables, fully equal in growth to those of former years. The entries were fewer than last year, as the extreme dry weather had injured many gardens and gardeners had less numbers to exhibit. Yet it was a very worthy show.

The Butter show was excellent—a full case of highly

flavored lots. The Committee found it difficult to discriminate between the remaining lots after the usual premiums were allowed, and recommended gratuities, as all were worthy of premiums. Please see report of Committees on all the departments at the hall for full statements.

There were vacancies in every department of the exhibition at the hall and ground, occasioned by the transfer from the Island of the stock, &c., of our late President, James Thompson. We much regretted his absence from our Fair; he was unable to attend on account of severe illness. Two weeks later, on the 12th of October, he departed this life at his residence, Elm Dale Farm, near Worcester. We received the sad intelligence on the 13th inst., and passed the following resolutions at the meeting of our board of officers at that time:

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the sad bereavement in our Board of Officers, occasioned by the death of our late President, James Thompson; that we have lost a faithful and esteemed co-worker, ever ready to do his part; that we would tender our most heartfelt sympathies to his afflicted widow and family, and to the numerous circle of friends who mourn his loss.

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to his family.

Mr. Thompson has been identified with the Society from its organization, and his large contributions of first-class stock at the ground, fine vegetables, fruit and other articles at the hall, has added much to the annual show at the Fairs.

Two vacancies have occurred in our Board by death during the past year: Mr. Thompson, and Charles C. Folger, a member of the executive board. A large number of the esteemed members of our Society have passed to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns." The memory of their past deeds in planting this institution, should teach us to act well our part, to perpetuate and transmit it unimpaired to those who may come after us.

In conclusion, we return our thanks to all who have

in any way contributed to the display of stock on the ground or articles in the hall; also, to committees on the reports on the same, and to the ladies and gentlemen who have so generously continued their efforts for many years as committees of arrangement at our Cattle Show and Fair. We were without an excursion; the Fair was purely local, and under all circumstances a success. Let us hope and trust it may long be so.

Respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER MACY, JR., *Secretary.*

REPORTS.

Vegetables.

The Committee to whom was assigned the duty of examining Vegetables and awarding premiums, have attended to that duty, and respectfully report—

That the amount exhibited was not so large as on some previous years, but the quality has never been excelled. There were several entries, comprising some twenty specifications, in which *every article* had attained a high state of perfection; this we thought remarkable, in view of the droughty summer, and speaks well for the industry and skill of the producers.

We award to Hiram Folger, the first premium of $5, for variety; for excellent Swain corn, 50 cents; for sweet corn, 25 cents.

To Joseph M. Folger, the second premium of $4.50, for variety; on cabbages, 50 cents; on carrots, 50 cents.

To D. W. & R. E. Burgess, on variety, third premium, $3.50; on beets, 50 cents; on parsnips, 50 cents.

To William Nixon, on variety, a gratuity of $2.50.

To William R. Perkins, on variety, a gratuity of $2.

To Andrew R. Worth, on variety, $1.50.

To Alfred Folger, Jr., on variety, $1.50.

To Samuel B. Swain, on variety, $1.00.

To Charles G. S. Austin, on potatoes, 75 cents; on Excelsior do., 25 cents.

To Zenas Fish, gratuity on Orange and Canada squashes, 75 cents.

To Charles W. Gardner, a gratuity on variety, of $2.50.

To George H. Gardner, gratuity on collection, 50 cents; on oats, 50 cents.

To Manuel Enas, gratuity on collection, 75 cents.

To John O'Connell, gratuity on collection, 50 cents.

To Joseph Marshall, gratuity on potatoes, 50 cents.

To J. W. Cook, gratuity on pop-corn and pumpkins, 50 cents.

To Benjamin C. Sheffield, gratuity on pop-corn, 50 cents.

To Robert Ratliff, gratuity on three Cape Horn pumpkins, 50 cents.

To Charles H. Starbuck, gratuity on corn, 50 cents.

To Master Everett J. Richardson, a gratuity on *black* sweet corn, the only specimen we ever saw, and pop corn, 25 cents.

To Albert Tobey, a gratuity on a queer and nondescript pumpkin, resembling a person's head who has frizzled hair, 50 cents.

To Mrs. R. C. Kenney, a gratuity on one very large squash, 50 cents.

On rabbits and Guinea pigs, our annual visitors (these are not vegetables, yet it may well be doubted if they could long exist without vegetation), we award a gratuity of $1.00.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM R. EASTON, *Chairman.*

Fruit.

Your Committee on Fruits have to report, that in consideration of the extreme dry season, the exhibition was very good. We award premiums as follows :—

PEARS.

To Samuel King, for seventeen varieties pears, viz.: Beurre Diel, Beurre Bosc, Buffum, Laura de Glines, Lawrence, Figue d'Alencon, Belle Lucrative, Beurre d'Amalis, Urbaniste, Colmar d'Aremberg, Swan's Orange, Morceau Poiteau, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Jalousie de Fontenay, and Heathcote, we award the first premium, $5.00.

To Henry Coffin, for seven varieties, viz.: Beurre Bosc, Bartlett, Beurre Diel, Colmar d'Aremberg, Catalac, Swan's Orange, and one Seedling, the second premium, $3.00.

To George W. Macy, for four varieties, the premium of $1.00.

To Elijah H. Alley, for seven varieties, viz.: Bartlett, Buffum, Golden Beurre, Flemish Beauty, Beurre Clairgeau, Vicar of Winkfield, and Easter Beurre, the premium of $1.00.

To Isaiah Folger, for a dish of Seedlings, $1.00.

To Samuel B. Swain, for best dish Seckel, $1.00; best dish Marie Louise, $1.00.

To Benjamin Sheffield, for best dish Bartlett, $1.00.

Josiah C. Gardner, exhibited Flemish Beauties, and Edward R. Folger a branch with eighty-two pears attached.

APPLES.

Henry Coffin exhibited apples and pears from California, very large and fine.

To Edward R. Folger, for best dish Gravenstein, we award the premium of $1.00.

To Isaiah Folger, for his dish of Seedlings, $1.00.

Samuel King exhibited ten varieties, viz.: Baldwin,

Tallman Sweet, Snow, Ladies, Seek-no-Further, Porter, Greening, Hubbardston-Nonsuch, and Gravenstein, and we award him the first premium, $5.00.

Josiah C. Gardner, Greenings, the second premium, $2.00.

E. H. Alley exhibited Seek-no-Furthers.

Charles W. Gardner, one dish crab apples.

GRAPES.

E. H. Alley exhibited five varieties hot-house grapes, viz.: Black Hamburg, Muscat of Alexandria, Duchess of Alexandria, Rose Chasselas, and Chasselas of Fontainebleau; also, Hartford Prolifics, and we award him the first premium, $5.00.

Samuel King, three varieties hot-house grapes, viz.: Black Hamburg, Rose Chasselas, and Muscat of Alexandria; also, Isabella, Diana, Concord, and Hartford Prolific, and we award him the second premium, $3.00.

William R. Easton, one dish Diana.

Elisha Parker, best dish Hartford Prolific, $1.00.

Robert Foster, one dish Isabella.

Joseph Vincent, one dish Concord.

William B. Mitchell, one dish Diana.

Joseph Sylvaro, best dish Isabella, $1.00.

William H. Waitt, four varieties out-door grapes, viz.: Isabella, Concord, Diana, and one Seedling, and we award him the first premium, $5.00.

John B. King, eight varieties out-door grapes, viz.: Hybrid, Creveling, Iona, Isabella, Deborah, Delaware, Rebecca and Concord. For best dish of Hybrids, we award him $1.00; best dish Crevelings, $1.00; best dish Ionas, $1.00.

Henry D. Robinson, Isabella and Diana. For best dish Diana, $1.

Henry Coffin, three varieties, Diana, Delaware and Concord.

Andrew R. Worth, two varieties, Isabella and Concord; we award him the second premium, $3.00.

Flowers.

The Committee on Flowers respectfully submit the following names of contributors, and their contributions:

A wreath bouquet by Mrs. Samuel B. Swain; Mrs. William B. Mitchell, a basket of fruit and flowers, and variegated leaves; Mrs. Samuel B. Swain, amaryllis lilies; Mrs. E. H. Alley, three dishes of flowers; Miss Mary Swift Coffin, a dish of flowers, very beautiful; Miss Susan Coffin, coxcomb; Misses Mary P. and Sarah B. Swain, the largest collection; Mrs. Dr. E. P. Fearing, cut flowers; Mrs. Joseph Hamblin, a Jerusalem cherry; Mrs. L. C. Snow, a pot plant; Mrs. George W. Macy, a rare garden plant. We award Misses Mary P. and Sara B. Swain, $3.00; Miss Mary Swift Coffin, $2.00; Mrs. William B. Mitchell, $3.00; Mrs. E. H. Alley, $2.75; Mrs. L. C. Snow, 50 cents; Mrs. George W. Macy, 50 cents; Mrs. Dr. E. P. Fearing, 50 cents; Mrs. Joseph Hamblen, 50 cents; Mrs. Samuel B. Swain, $2.00.

For the Committee,

A. E. Jenks.

Fancy Articles.

To the Nantucket Agricultural Society:

Your Committee on Fancy Articles submit the following Report:

The resources of contributors to the department of the Fair which was given to our charge, have been repeatedly and severely taxed, during the summer, by the demands of the Atheneum Fair. The number of articles presented for premium, was probably *less* than it would have been under ordinary circumstances; the skill displayed by the competitors was worthy of com-

mendation. Your committee found it difficult to decide, in several instances, whether they were not criticising articles which were entitled to premiums put at the disposal of another committee. The distinction is not yet made with accuracy between the Manufactured and the Fancy Articles; we found many things which might rightly have place under either title, and we failed to see why knit woolen mittens should fall into one jurisdiction, and the stockings to another. But we profited by our perplexity, and took advantage of the difficulty therein presented. Our limited means, and the desire to reward as many of the worthy as possible, persuaded us to surrender to the appreciating judgment of the Committee on Manufactures, the beautiful and triumphant attempt of Miss Sharley Baxter, at imitating flowers in wax. The originals themselves could not have been more attractive or comely; but surely the results of Miss Baxter's skill were more enduring than they. We venture to make a similar disposal of the exquisite wax cross, enwreathed with delicate garlands that were elaborated by the same deserving artist. It may seem incongruous to class such elegant and delicate workmanship with manufactured articles; for it really seemed beyond the power of mortal fingers. We do not see that it is any farther remote from *mittens*, than it is from bedquilts and rag mats. The two latter came into our dominions—while the mittens belonged to our co-laborers of the helpful committee which took charge of the cross. We had no reward at our command that seemed appropriate for it, and therefore we transferred it to those whose funds had been unexpended.

We regret that no specimen of sewing machine Fancy Work was exhibited. One article was brought in from Bridgeport, at the opening of the Fair; but it was withdrawn before our premiums were awarded. The sensible advice given by our predecessors in office to the owners of sewing machines among us, appears to have met with so little success that we refrain from following their example in the attempt to give any. We cannot believe that our island is lacking in its dexterous workers with the sewing machine; neither have we any doubts that successful attempts at embroidery, in the use of this modern addition to our household economy, have been made by our Nantucket girls. If we had any such doubts we should feel the obligation to exhort our competent seamstresses to efforts in accordance with their merited reputation. The Farmer's Annual Exhibition owes many of its attractions to the ornamentation of the Hall by the proficient needle woman's work. This radiant display and glory is appreciated by some who have yet to be taught what the excellence of the herd consists in, and who fail to be drawn by the plowing match or corn basket. The least imaginative mind will see this one, at any rate, of the practical uses in the ornamental efforts of the sewing machine. The naturalist affirms that many a plant owes its renewed life to the beauty and odor of its flowers that serve to allure the insect which brings the fertilizing pollen to quicken the germ. Who shall decide how much success of the Agricultural Society is poised on the needle's point! Probably the Atheneum Fair gathered up the harvest of elegant sewing work, so completely, that

little of it was left for its successor. We make this suggestion to comfort those friends to the cause who hoped and planned to effect something by offering the premiums which we were authorized to award. We would, however, respectfully advise that the amount of such premiums be enlarged. The sum to be gained is inadequate to reward the competitor; and the exhibition would have most deplorably suffered in appearances had the cash account alone determined the question whether the prize be striven for, or not. A superior specimen of machine sewing, or elaborate embroidery, a specimen that would be worthy of your highest premium, should be the invention of the brain as well as the work of the hand. It will not do to regard such result of plan and diligence as a merely mechanical operation. The same machine gives different results when under the charge of different operators; and this fact shows that some credit is due to careful management and to practised ability. The old fashioned needle itself is a machine, though a simple one, and its adroit use has long been admitted to be worthy of honor. We have heard of prizes being offered for the most aptly fitted patch on a garment, or the most commendable darn to a stocking. Some of us have sat at the genteelly spread banquet where the damask table cloth exhibited the neatly stitched darning of some ancestor of the hostess, and which was exhibited with pride to the admiring guests. It was the custom in the olden time, sometimes to cut out a small square from the new table linen, in order to give opportunity to the deft-fingered darner of the family to exercise and display her faculty.

Occasionally the work appeared as if woven in a loom.

The sewing machine is destined to supplant in large measure, the slower operations of that world-renowned implement, the needle of our ancestors. Our young women should not allow the sneer, "It is nothing but machine work," to prevent them from meriting praise in the perfect management of the modern improvement.

Your Committee, in accordance with your directions, having examined the articles of worsted work which were presented, proceeded to award the premiums as follows:

To Miss Mary Swift Coffin, for her elegantly wrought sofa cushion, we assign the premium for the best specimen of worsted work, $3.00.

To Mrs. E. C. Coggeshall, for her elaborate Affghan, we award the second premium, $2.00.

Having thus, with much deliberation, disposed of the two premiums put in our hands, we concluded to assign the following gratuities:

To Mrs. David Parker, for her handsome Affghan, which was every way worthy of a premium had we possessed one to bestow upon it, we give the inadequate sum of $2.00.

To Emma L. Crosby, for two tidies, one toilet set of mats, and the two sides of a satchel, admirably wrought in worsted, we give $2.00.

To Mary Eliza Macy, for her artistically arranged bead and worsted work cushion, we give the sum of 75 cents.

To Mrs. William C. Mooers, for her very pretty worsted work on card board, is given 50 cents.

To Miss Maria M. Allen, for her worsted worked alphabet, is given 50 cents.

To Mrs. Frederick Olderich, for her faithfully knit large bedquilt, $1.50.

To Mrs. J. J. Bronson, for her floor mat, knit from rags, 50 cents.

To Benjamin Cleveland, for his ingeniously contrived cotton tidy, 25 cents.

To Lottie Cleveland, for her set of bureau mats, 50 cents.

To Clara Cook, for handsome tidy, 25 cents.

To Mary Ewer Coffin, for three tidies and a cushion, 50 cents.

To Mrs. Susan Field, for her cotton rabbits and basket made of watermelon seeds, 50 cents.

To Miss Judith Tuck Chase, for excellently wrought and ornamental crochet tidy, we give $1.00.

To Mrs. Mary P. Hussey, for two pillow shams, 50 cents.

To Ida F. Hall, for yoke and sleeves, 50 cents.

To Emma Pitman, for original design of a case for shaving paper, 50 cents.

To Miss Mary Joy Cottle, for artistic hair work placed on a frame, $1.25.

To Miss Mary J. Cottle, for worsted flowers, 50 cents.

To Sarah M. Lewis, for two bedquilts, $1.00.

To Mrs. Roland F. Coffin, for a knit bedquilt, $1.00.

To Mrs. Priscilla Hayden, for her knit cotton stockings, 25 cents.

To Mrs. David W. Burgess, for her tastily contrived newspaper rack, made of hoop-skirt springs, 50 cents.

To Emma Pitman, for her very pretty crib quilt, 50 cents.

To Mrs. Carrie Vincent, for two pictures on cardboard and framed, $1.00.

To Mrs. William C. Mooers, for cushion, 50 cents.

To Mrs. R. Enas, for two rag floor mats, 50 cents.

To Mrs. David N. Edwards, for woolen patchwork quilt, $1.00.

To Mrs. Lydia Burdick, for her cotton dogs and pigs, 25 cents.

Your Committee having thus expended the money in their treasury, cannot bring the report to a close without some notice of Mrs. Fearing's elegant and much admired sofa cushion, which gave additional interest to the exhibition, but which was entered at too late an hour to entitle it, under your rules, to a premium. We would also commend the patchwork quilt which was offered by Mrs. J. J. Bronson, whose diligence was deserving of something more substantial than our purse allowed, and therefore we give her our thanks; which tribute is due also to Mrs. Kenney, for the welcome loan of her handsome hearth-rug, that served so brilliantly to adorn the wall at the Exhibition, and likewise to Mrs. Alexander Bunker, for her curiously worked woolen bedquilt, to whose border the presidents of the United States had lent their countenances.

We would thank Mr. A. Leavitt, who contributed a portrait drawn in colored crayons, and enlarged from one taken by the photographer. The picture attracted universal admiration, and excited the desire to secure Mr. Leavitt's aid in bringing absent friends so vividly before us.

We would not pass without honorable mention, that achievement of well-disciplined patience and triumphant skill,—the large patchwork quilt, excellently made by the venerable Mrs. Hannah Raymond, and commenced after she had entered upon her ninetieth year. Our younger women might well be provoked to emulate such a persistent worker, to find that

> "All impediments in fancy's course
> Are motives of more fancy."

We have nothing but praise for the well-photographed

portraits contributed by Mr. J. Freeman, and for the successful specimens of engraving done by Mr. John Sweet, for which we willingly would have granted a gratuity had our funds allowed.

We remember with approval the smooth and evenly knit cotton stockings which Mrs. Priscilla Hayden, in her eighty-ninth year, had accomplished. The example of such indefatigable veterans ought to be effectual in our community. Our autumn foliage glows with the hues that rival the freshness of the spring, and the hopes of coming life are fostered thereby. May the younger damsels look warily to their own laurels, and respond more readily to the fresh inducements to be offered to domestic industry by the Nantucket Agricultural Society the year ensuing.

THOMAS DAWES,
MRS. VALINA WORTH,
MRS. ANN SWAIN,
} Committee.

Plowing.

To the Nantucket Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN:—The Committee on Plowing, after a thorough inspection, respectfully report—

That the exhibition this year was very creditable. There were five entries. The competitors were Freeman Lewis, Charles W. Gardner and William H. Smith, with horse teams, and George Robinson and Edward Boden with ox teams, all of which plowed to the depth required by the rules, and in a workmanlike manner, taking into consideration the state of the land at the time, it being very dry, and a portion of each piece having been recently cleared of pine trees, leaving the

land broken and rooty; but for the straight and uniform width of furrow, and the flat and smooth manner in which it was laid, we do hereby award to William H. Smith, the first premium, $9.00, and to Freeman Lewis, for the second best, the second premium, $6.00.

For the Committee,

JOSEPH VINCENT.

Stallions, Mares and Colts.

Two years ago the same Committee whose duty it is now to report upon the subject of Horses to this Society made a report, in which they complimented our farmers upon a breed of horses much improved when compared with the little stunted animals of their fathers and grandfathers. There are many members of the Society who can remember that when a public drayman was employed to cart up a hogshead of molasses he was compelled to borrow a horse of his neighbor to put with his own before he could accomplish the service. When this rat-team was harnessed and the cask got on to the truck, there was as much straining and pulling and stopping as there is now in transporting a huge steam boiler through the streets of Boston. We congratulate you now that this thing has decidedly changed. We have horses born and bred here that have the strength and endurance of the best horses of the State. Their coats are as fine, their limbs as perfect, their action as good as is to be found elsewhere. It is getting to be understood that the mare has very much to do with the quality of the offspring. There was a time that little scraggy pot-bellied mares that had

arrived to an age when they were nearly useless to labor, were selected for raising the colts. While there was any work in them the owner could not spare them for this purpose. Now there is a better state of things. There were mares and colts presented this year that appeared in every way as well as the best specimens of other counties. To be sure, as in many other Massachusetts counties, there were no specimens of distinct breeds, but still there were those which combined enough of each of the famous kinds to make them very desirable for horses of "all work." A practiced eye could see most admirably mixed, the good qualities of the Andalusian, that ran away from his Spanish master while he was carousing in the halls of the Montezumas, the charger that escaped from the romantic expedition of De Soto, the war horse that was stolen from Gen. De Lancy at King's Bridge, and barb of the Moor and Arab. The horse now reared here is the product of Southern and Northern horses, Western and Prairie, and probably every mixture, mixed again, that has been domesticated since the discovery by Columbus.

There is no reason why Nantucket should not make herself as famous for producing good horses as the Channel Islands have become for producing good cows. Careful attention to the selection of mares has more to do with it than in procuring the sires. The Arabs, for all our self-conceit, are, at this day, the best breeders of horses. With them we find more stress laid on a good mare than a good sire. A first-class mare cannot be bought of an Arab. He knows that there is scarcely a disease which is not inherited more frequently from the

dam than the sire. For this reason the Arab shows the greatest care in selecting a blood mare, and the greatest attention to them and their offspring.

We hope the time will soon come when the professional horse-raiser will give his first and greatest attention to the stock they propose to propagate. That they will make the extended inquiries to find whether the mare they are about to select as a breeder is free from blemish, hereditary or acquired. That they will select none except such as are young and vigorous and have not been broken down by hard labor, of roomy form and good blood. This is of far more consequence than that the sire should be some fashionable newspaper-puffed animal with a long pedigree. For a road animal, the draught, the plough, use mares with the splinter or "heaves" or any other infirmity; for anything, except breeding. Use them because they are tougher than a horse, less liable to injury, and will do more work on less feed. But for breeding purposes select the *very best.*

There is another thing which those we call barbarians have learned which it will be profitable for us to follow. That is, that gentle treatment and intelligent using of the colt is all the *breaking* that is requisite. That not to *fear* man is one of the most important lessons that the young colt can acquire. By teaching him this, and practising kindness invariably we can get them to practise quite readily all that we now rend from them with the common "assault and battery" process, which is so often practised.

A friend of horses and one of great experience says:

"The South American horses imported here are fresh from the prairies where they have been caught with the lasso, and the operation of breaking them does not take place until after they have landed. Several Chilian or Peruvian horse-breakers always accompany the cargo for the purpose. We have often witnessed the process of these persons in mounting the wild horse when a purchaser is found. As it is curious and may afford hints to others, we will describe it. A post is firmly fixed in the ground to which a ring is attached. The horse is then brought to the post with a long halter and made fast. The breaker takes his poncho—a large cloak worn by the South Americans—and ties it round the eyes of the horse so as to blindfold him. The animal is then left to himself and he shortly begins to tremble with fear at his unwonted, helpless condition. A profuse perspiration breaks out upon him, and, if suffered to continue, he falls down from the exhaustion of the nervous system caused by the fright. Before this takes place a rude saddle is placed on his back, heavily weighted at the stirrups, and to this he quietly submits. Presently, when the animal is satisfied, the breaker goes up to him, and, patting his neck and otherwise caressing him, in some respects soothes him. This goes on until the horse exhibits signs of reliance on the man. By and by the poncho is removed and the lesson wished to be imparted has been learned, namely, that of looking upon the one who has relieved him from the fearful poncho as his friend.

We have seen this lesson so skilfully administered that the breaker has removed the weighted stirrups and

immediately mounted on the bare back of the horse which behaved with perfect docility. This lesson has sometimes to be repeated till the horse becomes perfectly docile, having learned to rely on man as his friend."

This is strong testimony to show that kindness is far the best with such an impressible animal as the horse. Consider the difference between this kind of treatment by the rude Brazilian and that too often adopted by civilized and christianized Americans. If this process will tame the wild horse of the pampas, how much more likely to be sufficient in the mere colt of a domesticated mother. We hope the time is not distant when the spraining "span-hops" will not be used to throw them down; the bitting bridle to jerk them up; when the irritating and fretting check-rein, the raw hide, and the other diabolical instruments will be banished, that ignorant savages now use to cruelize a beautiful and long-suffering animal which has more and far better qualities than the ignorant and brutal man that is selected to train him.

The breeding of the "blood horse" is profitable, and the equableness of our climate is peculiarly fitted for his growth and perfection. It costs no more to raise a blood horse than a cross-breed. When they are fit for market they are of more than double the value of the common grade. Again, like the pure-blooded neat stock, the raiser can depend on the foal having the qualities of the parent. Their soundness and capabilities when raised will make them desirable at very remunerative prices. The southern cavalry, which so harassed

our army in the late rebellion, were mostly blood horses. They could endure more than our cavalry horses. They could gallop from point to point, over long tracts of country, and assail our troops at places where they were least expected.

We hope our farmers will study these things and as the improvement of horses has already so perceptibly commenced, that they will pursue it till Nantucket becomes as celebrated for its good horses as it now is for its good wives and mothers.

The Committee have to say that they were very much perplexed in making their awards. That very many animals which were not designated were so near in quality to those that were, that they hardly knew upon which to decide as entitled to the premium. As the premiums were limited in number so the animals selected had to be. We have given the awards as follows:—

To John J. Backus, the first premium, $10.00, for his stallion "Prince," six years old,—a very fine horse.

We also recommend a gratuity of $5.00 to Simeon Lewis, for his stallion "General," three years old, weighing 690 pounds—a fine horse.

To Simeon Lewis, for his black mare "Dolly," seven years old, with colt by her side, the first premium, $5.00

To Simeon Lewis, for a colt, "Topsy," four years old, the second premium, $3.00.

To George C Gardner, for a colt three months old, the second premium, $1.00.

To Obed Starbuck, for breeding mare "Nellie," nine years old, the second premium, $4.00.

To William S. Chadwick, mare with colt by her side four months old, we award the third premium, $3.00, on his mare, and the first premium, $2.00, on his colt.

To William H. Smith, for a colt two years old, weighing 955 pounds, the first premium, $3.00.

To William H. Smith, for a colt one year old, the second premium, $1.00.

To James T. Worth, colt, "General Grant," one year old, weighing 630 pounds, the first premium, $2.00.

To George B. Starbuck, "Robin," four years old, the first premium, $4.00.

To Joseph Vincent, for mare colt "Betsy," four years old, a gratuity of $3.00.

To Joseph Vincent, for a colt three years old, "Star," the first premium, $4.00.

For the Committee,

EDWARD M. GARNDER.

Family, Draught, Walking and Trotting Horses.

Your Committee on Family, Draught, Walking and Trotting Horses, in making their report, regret very much that there was not a more full entry of stock in the department of the Agricultural Fair over which they had supervision, as full entries in all the departments for which the Society offers premiums leads to competition, and by that means brings on to the ground much desirable stock that would not otherwise be brought out. It is therefore hoped that at our next Exhibition all of these departments will be fully represented. There were five entries of Family Horses, viz.:

Franklin Worth, William H. Smith, D. W. & R. E. Burgess, Simeon Lewis, and Charles H. Rule, and your Committee, after a careful examination of their merits, have awarded as follows:

To Charles H. Rule, the first premium of $4.00.

To William H. Smith, the second premium of $3.00.
To Franklin Worth, the third premium of $2.00.
To Charles W. Gardner, for the best pair of Family Horses, the first premium of $5.00.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,
CHARLES H. JAGGAR.

Thorough-bred Stock.

The Committee on this class of stock have attended to the duty assigned to them, and would report that they found representatives from three distinct breeds of cows on exhibition: Jerseys, Ayrshires, and Shorthorns. A small number of the former were there when compared with previous years, our late worthy President having taken his large herd of pure Jerseys from the island during the year, and our ex-President, Franklin, and others, having sold their stock abroad.

The Jerseys on exhibition were as follows: By George H. Gardner, his cow "Lady May," twelve years old, "Hattie," four years, and "Nettie," yearling.

By Andrew M. Myrick, his cow "Brinda," 6 years old, and "Lady Alice," yearling.

By Simeon Lewis, his cow "Beauty," four years old, "Minnie," three years old, "Belle," two years old, and a pure Jersey calf.

By Manuel Enas, his cow, "Ellen Easton," two years old.

The number of Ayrshires was less than last year, a fine herd, the property of the estate of the late Charles C. Folger, having been sold and removed from the island.

The Ayrshires on exhibition were as follows: By Manuel Enas, his cow "Bessie," eight years old, "Lina," three years old, in milk, "Flora," two years old, and "Beauty," four years old.

There were exhibited three fine-looking Shorthorns, a breed not before shown on the Ground; they are the property of A. H. Ward, Esq., who has recently imported them to the island, with a large number of pure bloods and grades of different classes of animals; the importation of this stock to our island, is a valuable addition. These entries were made by Simeon Lewis, who exhibited his cow, "Ada, 2d," six years old, "Juliette," nine years old, "Juliette, 2d," two years old, and furnished us pedigrees, which date their lineage to the best blood of Durham stock. Reference, American Herd Book, Vol. 7.

The Jerseys and Ayrshires had a pure line of pedigree, and were registered in the American Herd Book. We know but little of the experiment of introducing Shorthorns upon our island. We have the favorable testimony of T. S. Sold, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, State of Connecticut, who says: "I believe that there are families of the Durham or Shorthorns that are admirably adapted to the needs of the dairy. We have the fullest evidence before us, that in the valley of the Connecticut and some other sections of this country, there are strains of blood of this class of cattle that are unsurpassed for dairy stock, &c. Other authorities recommend the Shorthorns as well adapted to beef raising.

The Jersey stock has been proved and fairly tested

for twenty years in our State since its first importation from Europe, to be remarkable for the qualities of the cream from their milk. The cream has been known to measure one and one-quarter inches on a body of milk five inches high. None can doubt the butter-making properties of their milk; three hundred pounds of butter have been made from a single cow of this breed, in this country. One statement mentions an average of four cows in one herd, that averaged three hundred pounds each. If the farmer wants butter for a dairy product let him keep pure Jerseys. If he wants milk in quantity, the Ayrshire will give it, and the milk is eminently adapted to the manufacture of cheese. These breeds all possess some points of excellence, and each is preferable for some dairy requirements which others do not have.

The Shorthorns were the earliest of these thoroughbreds imported into our State, being introduced as early as the year 1818. It is well known as having come from the original stock brought into England by the Danes, prior to the Norman conquest.

The Ayrshire began to be imported in 1831, and the Jersey or Alderney as late as 1851. Time will not permit us to more than allude to some of the peculiarities of these three breeds.

The native stock in our country has been much improved by crossing them with blood stock. The class of grade cows of each kind at the Grounds, was larger than ever before exhibited. There was a large number of fine bulls of each breed, all full-blooded, on exhibition; thus an opportunity is afforded our farmers of

selecting such a grade as they wish to produce from their native stock.

Thorough-breeding is one of the most important but not the only essential for superior cattle; next to it is thorough-feeding. We want to learn how to feed them in their youth and maturity. There is a large field for investigation among our most intelligent farmers, as to the properties of roots, hay and grain for the sustenance of cattle, but all concede this point: high feeding pays the owner the most profit; all the gain in stock-keeping is the difference between the cost of feeding and care and the ultimate production from the animal; hence the more food up to the point of health, the more profit. We cannot expect a cow to furnish us more milk and butter than we furnish her materials.

A few years ago, before the organization of our county Agricultural Society, the great object in feeding cattle, with many of our farmers, was to see how much stock could be kept on their limited supply of hay; the result of such experiments was to turn from their barnyards in the spring, a large herd of very small, emaciated, skeleton cows, that required extra care to restore them to ordinary flesh and health before they would return to their owners any milk or butter. Such cases would at this time call for the penalty in the statutes for cruelty to animals. Those barbarities have passed away with the generation. The farmers of this day believe it to be a humane and pecuniary policy to limit the amount of their stock, the number of their cattle, to the quantity of hay, pasture and feed which they have to dispense to them to feed well.

No reliance can be placed on our native stock as breeders; they have sprung from a mass of mongrel blood and ill-assorted races, and possess no hereditary traits. Hence the introduction of blood stock is a very important era. Like begets like; if we want illustrious progeny, we must look for illustrious ancestry. A distinguished agriculturist in this state has said: "When I look around upon the dairy stock of the country, as a mere matter of profit, I do not see any better class of cows than the ordinary native cows of New England; and if I was to-day getting up a herd of cows merely for the purpose of producing butter or milk, calculating the cost of those animals and what they would give the year round, I apprehend I might go farther and fare worse, than to select fine animals from our native stock." But, the gentleman adds, "the great difficulty about our native stock is their offspring; you can have no certainty that the children of these dams will equal in any respect the dams themselves."

A thorough sifting of native herds would much benefit the owners. Select from the herds all cows which give but twelve hundred to fifteen hundred quarts of milk per year, and sell or send them to the butcher, and supply their places with cows giving from twenty-five hundred to three thousand quarts per annum, or raise such stock; it will cost no more to feed the latter than the former. Many of our farmers measure and weigh the milk from each cow, and do not keep any that do not come up to their standard in amount of milk and quality. Careful and patient experiments would show that some cows were kept which did not

really pay for their keeping; and with stock-keeping, as with all mercantile transactions, to make a thing pay well, one must count the cost. There should be no conflict of feeling between the advocates of these respective breeds. There is room for all, and for native cattle also, if they are improved natives.

A few statistics may not be unimportant in considering the value of the dairy products of the United States. The total product of butter in the United States and territories in 1850, was 313,345,306 pounds; in 1860, 469,681,372 pounds; being an increase in ten years of 46 per cent. We have not the statistics of 1870, but at the same rate of increase they would give an amount of 685,734,682 pounds; which, estimated at 33⅓ cents per pound, would be worth $228,578,224. In our own state, the valuation of cows and heifers in 1855, was $4,892,291; in 1865, it was $6,537,630; an increase of 33 per cent. in ten years. At the same rate of increase, it would give $8,716,840 in 1875. The product of the dairy of this commonwealth, in 1855, was $2,898,696; in 1865, $3,091,462. At the same rate of increase it would be in 1875, $3,292,392.

The number of cows in this state, far exceeds that of any other animal we have. 90,000 horses, valued at $9,000,000; 50,000 oxen and steers, 175,000 cows and heifers, and 150,000 milch cows, which shows clearly the importance of dairy stock in our commonwealth.

We had in this county, in 1865, 450 milch cows, 126 heifers, total, 576; oxen and steers, 60, neat stock, 636 heads; horses, 257. It is fair to presume that we have over 500 milch cows in this county, at this time, and

150 heifers; total, 650. The amount of milk product in our county in 1865, was 25,000 gallons, valued at $6,250; butter, 18,000 pounds, valued at $7,200; total valuation of dairy, $13,450; value of farms in 1865, $160,000; value of farms, stock, &c., $242,805; value of annual products, $129,842.

It is good policy to keep all the stock that can be well fed and housed. The old French proverb is a wise one: "No cattle, no farming; few cattle, poor farming; many cattle, good farming."

In conclusion, let us urge upon the consideration of all, the importance of high feeding and proper care in erecting comfortable barns, where their cows can be sheltered days as well as nights, from the bleak winds and storms which sweep over our plains. Attention to these conditions will make excellent cows; neglect them, and the purest blooded cattle ever imported from the islands of Jersey, Guernsey or Sark, the moors of Scotland, or the luxuriant lawns of England, will not be worth the cost of keeping.

The Committee would award to Simeon Lewis $5, for the first premium for his Jersey cow, "Beauty."

To George H. Gardner, $4, for the second premium for his Jersey cow, "Mattie." And would recommend to Simeon Lewis a gratuity of $4, equal to the second premium, for his Jersey cow, "Minnie, 2d."

To Manuel Enas, $3, for the first premium for his two year old Jersey heifer, "Ellen Easton."

To Andrew M. Myrick, $2, for the first premium for his Jersey yearling, "Lady Alice."

To Simeon Lewis, $2, for the second premium for his two year old Jersey heifer, "Belle."

To Simeon Lewis, $1.50, for his Jersey calf.

To Manuel Enas, $5, for the first premium for his Ayrshire cow, "Bessie."

To Manuel Enas, $4, for the second premium for his Ayrshire cow, "Beauty."

To Manuel Enas, $3, for the first premium for his two year old Ayrshire heifer, "Flora."

To Simeon Lewis, $5, for the first premium for his Shorthorn cow, "Juliette."

To Simeon Lewis, $5, for the first premium for his two year old Shorthorn heifer, "Juliette, 2d."

For the Committee,

ALEXANDER MACY, JR.

Grade Stock.

To the Officers and Members of the Nantucket Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee to whom was assigned the duty of examining the Grade Stock entered at your grounds for premiums, would beg leave to report, that seventy-three head of such stock were on exhibition, which was a larger show than any previous year and showing more and better points and an increase in the qualities mostly appreciated among the breeders of such cattle, which is a larger percentage or intermixture of blood stock. The Committee regret that there is but one statement accompanying the entries, which renders it very difficult to draw a conclusion with thoroughbreds; which conclusions we are unable to arrive at for the want of sufficient data to base our comparisons on, although we believe that thorough-breds grafted on our natives would be the kind of stock most suitable to our island; because the dairy qualifications of the former,

connected with the hardihood of the latter, would be to give a breed which would at once be acclimated, and in many ways an improvement on either of the kinds of stock bred from. The entries and awards were as follows, viz.:

Eben M. Hinckley, a herd of five half-Alderneys, one being a bull, to which we award the first premium, $8.00.

George H. Gardner, a herd of five cows, to which we award the second premium, $6.00.

Edward F. Easton offered one grade Jersey cow, "Bessie," three years and three and one-half months old; dropped her second calf June 1st; from June 9th to September 25th, she gave 2,907 pounds, or 1292 quarts of milk; feed, ordinary pasture. August 8th, the feed becoming short and dry, commenced feeding two quarts fine feed daily. We award to "Bessie" the first premium, $4.50.

Simeon Lewis, for one cow "Buttercup," five years old, one-half Shorthorn, one-half grade Alderney, the second premium, $3.50.

Benjamin Sheffield entered his half-Alderney heifer "Fanny," twenty-eight months old, in milk, which by last year's report we find weighed 690 pounds, and now weighs 885 pounds, being a gain of 195 pounds; to her we award the first premium of $3.50.

C. G. S. Austin, one two year old half-Alderney heifer, "Daisy," in milk, the second premium, $2.50.

Simeon Lewis, one one-half Shorthorn and one-half Alderney heifer, "Newton," two years old, first premium, $2.50.

Bailey R. Cornish, for his one year old half-Alderney heifer "Jenny," the premium of $1.50.

Alfred Folger, Jr., one twenty-nine months old half-Alderney heifer "Dolly," the second premium, $1.50.

Simeon Lewis, one grade calf, the premium of $1.25.

The following cattle were also entered, viz.:—Six one-half Ayrshire and one one-half Alderney cows, one two year old and three yearling heifers, by Charles W. Gardner.

Two one-half Ayrshire and one one-half Alderney cows, one two year old three-quarters Ayrshire heifer, one three-quarters Alderney yearling heifer, and two one-half Ayrshire calves, eight and nine months old, by L. A. Hooper.

John O'Connell entered three two year old one-half Alderney heifers, "Ellis," "Mary," and "Lottie," which were very nice. Although not being the requisite number to entitle them to a premium, yet we would recommend a gratuity of $3.00.

Manuel Enas entered four grade heifers, two two years old, and two one year old, all of which showed beautiful points, for which we would recommend a gratuity of $2.00.

A very nice three-quarters Ayrshire heifer, eight and nine months old, was entered by William H. Smith.

One two year old one-half Alderney heifer, "Betsey," by Joseph Vincent.

Hiram Folger, one one-half Alderney heifer "Lily," nineteen months old, for which we recommend a gratuity of $1.50; also, one of same grade, "Topsy," eighteen months old.

Bailey R. Cornish, "Flora," "Sarah," "Mary," and "Hannah," each one-half Alderney and five years old, "Queen," and "Nellie," one-half Ayrshires and two years old, and one one-half Alderney yearling.

Simeon Lewis, one one-half Shorthorn and one-half grade Alderney, "Rosa," four years old, one one-half Shorthorn and one-half grade Jersey, "Spot," one year old, and four one-half Alderney calves.

Jesse Craven, one heifer "Lucy," eighteen months old.

Arnold Morse, one two year old one-half Alderney heifer, "Blanche."

C. G. S. Austin, four grade calves, also a bull called "Peter the Great," eight months old, one-half Ayrshire.

Edward Macy, one one-half Ayrshire cow, "Spot," four years old, and three spring calves.

Henry Coleman, one three-quarters Durham cow, "Nellie," ten years old.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM B. STARBUCK.

Native Stock.

To the Nantucket Agricultural Society:

The Committee chosen by you to report on Native stock have attended to that business, and report accordingly. There were five herds entered for premium, all of them very nice animals, and all worthy of premiums.

To John O'Connell, we award the first premium, $6.00.

To Hiram Folger, the second premium, $4.00.

To William H. Smith, for the best single cow and best yearling heifer, $1.00.

To Edward Boden, for the best two year old in milk, the first premium, $3.00.

To C. G. S. Austin, the second premium, $2.00.

To Eben Hinckley, for one Native two year old, $2.00.

To Zimri Cathcart, for his heifer, $1.00, and for his calves eight months old, $1.00.

Having disposed of all the funds allowed us, your committee could do nothing more than recommend that awards be allowed to all, if the means of the Society will admit of the same.

George H. Gardner had two very nice cows, and we would recommend also to Arnold Morse, Bailey R. Cornish, George Robinson, Robert F. Gardner, Edward Macy, William Nixon, Alfred Folger, Jr., and others, an

honorable mention of their stock entered, hoping they will not be discouraged by not getting a premium this year, but that they will by another year, and bring more.

For the Committee,

CHARLES W. GARDNER.

Working Oxen and Steers.

Your Committee have attended to the duties assigned them and report:

There were entered five pairs working oxen belonging respectively to R. E. Burgess, 2 pairs, Manuel Enas, George Robinson, and John O'Connell.

We award to R. E. Burgess the first premium, $5.00.

To Manuel Enas the second premium, $4.00.

To John O'Connell the third premium, $2.00.

Also one pair steers three years old, the property of Joseph Vincent, for which we award the premium of $4.00.

One pair two years old by Joseph Vincent, for which we award the first premium of $3.00.

One pair by Bailey R. Cornish, the second premium, $2.00.

One pair of yearling steers by Edward Boden, $1.00.

One pair by John O'Connell and one pair by Manuel Enas, both very likely, for which your committee would recommend a gratuity of one dollar each.

For the Committee,

ALBERT EASTON.

Bulls.

To those interested in our Agricultural Association, it must have been a matter of deep satisfaction to have witnessed the remarkably fine display of Live Stock at the late Exhibition. Indeed we may congratulate ourselves upon the very marked results brought about in

this department through the persistent efforts and influences of our organization. Our farmers have shown for several years past a decided effort and a commendable emulation in the improvement of their stock, both by a careful selection of imported bulls, and a judicious choice and care in the rearing of natives, and the statement so often made that the farmers and citizens are losing interest in our Agricultural Society, has had ample refutation in the success of the exhibition so recently brought to a close. We are led in the first place to a practical discussion, briefly, of those breeds of "Thorough-breds" desirable for the propagation of our island stock, and in this place must heartily commend the wisdom of our farmers in their choice.

Among those exhibited, the most noticeable were the Ayrshire, Jersey, and Shorthorn. The Jersey is without doubt the finest of the "Thorough-breds" for a gentleman's stock, while the Ayrshire, for dairy purposes, and especially for our island farms, is certainly, in our estimation, to be preferred.

Situated as we are, in a peculiarly isolated position, in a cold latitude, and subject as we are to sudden and severe changes of weather, we need stock peculiarly adapted to these variations. We should therefore seek for a hardy, tough race of animals, capable of enduring without injury, our cold and bleak winters, and the penetrating, cutting winds that sweep over our Island. The Ayrshire, in our opinion, abundantly meets this necessity; and for the peculiar requirements of our climate and isolation stand pre-eminent. He is a remarkably hardy and tough animal, endowed with peculiarities that

make him in a very slight degree susceptible to the marked changes of our climate, and from every indication of experience and nature, it seems as if stock from this breed should be sought for and propagated by our farmers, and those interested in such matters.

In quantity, cows of the Ayrshire stock give more milk than the Jersey, but the quality of the latter is somewhat richer, and more what one might expect from a cultivated fancy stock.

We would not omit speaking in high terms of the Shorthorn, only one male of which was on exhibition. This is one of the finest breeds known, as regards all the desirable qualities in a "Thorough-bred." It is especially adapted for beef, being capable of being reared to a large size, but seems to crave and require a richer pasturage than our island affords. There was but one male of this breed entered for premium, and this was by Mr. Simeon Lewis, one Shorthorn bull, three years old, "Windsor, 2d." As a premium for this breed was unintentionally omitted by the executive committee, we would recommend a gratuity of $6.00, an amount equal to a first premium. This bull, entered by Mr. Lewis, was a very fine specimen of the breed, and we should judge that a cross between him and some of our island natives, would produce a superior grade of animals.

Of the Ayrshire there were two entries. By Joseph Vincent, one nineteen months old bull, "Tisbury." By Zimri Cathcart, one eight months old, "Jack." "Tisbury" received the first premium of $4.00 for bulls of his class; and "Jack," the first premium of $2.00, for bulls of his age.

The bull "Tisbury," entered by Mr. Vincent, is worthy of especial notice, as being a very choice specimen of his kind, and possessed of remarkably fine points. He is stock from a noted breeder, and we have no hesitancy in predicting for his progeny the same excellencies we see in him.

The calf "Jack," entered by Mr. Cathcart, was a handsome animal, and gave promise of becoming a fine specimen of his class.

Of the Jerseys, there were four entries of the different classes, viz.:

One three year old, "Ethan Allen," by Simeon Lewis, to whom we award the first premium of $8 00.

One one year old, "Post Boy," was also entered by Mr. Lewis, to whom we award the second premium of $3.00, for bulls of his class. Both these animals are worthy of note, showing evidence of good care and attention by their keeper.

One two year old, "Osceola," entered by Albert Easton, to whom we award the first premium of $6.00. Where there is so much to admire, it is difficult to give each one his full share of commendation and praise; but we can truly say this bull possesses points rarely seen in animals of his age.

One five months old, "Governor," entered by George H. Gardner, to whom we award the first premium of $2.00. This was a beautiful bull calf, and your committee have seldom seen an animal of finer points, or one giving promise of greater future excellence.

We should not omit mentioning the old veteran Jersey, "Napoleon," owned by Bailey R. Cornish, which was on exhibition. Having previously taken premiums at our Fair, he could not be entered as a competitor, but attracted his full share of admiration, and gave every evidence of still being in his prime.

There were also in addition to these mentioned, two Grade bulls on exhibition; one by Eben Hinckley, and one by Arnold Morse. There was no premium offered

for this class, but in consideration of these being remarkably fine animals, we would in this instance recommend a gratuity of $4.00 to Eben Hinckley, and $3.00 to Arnold Morse.

Charles G. S. Austin exhibited a young Native bull, "Peter the Great." No premium was offered for Natives; but we should say he possessed all the points belonging to a good animal.

In conclusion, we would suggest to our farmers the importance of a careful choice of male animals, for the propagation of their stock. Too much care and forethought in this matter, are impossible. We feel that in general too little attention is given to the rearing of the young. A warmer shelter should be given them in cold weather, and due care exercised in the matter of food, and they should not be put to service until properly matured.

For the Committee,

A. FRANKLIN.

Sheep and Lambs.

To the Nantucket Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee to whom was intrusted the care of inspecting and reporting on the stock of sheep entered for premium at the Show, respectfully submit the following report:

There were six entries of this description of stock, on which we recommend the following awards:

To Simeon Lewis, for his Cotswold buck, the first premium of $5.00; for his Southdown buck, the first premium of $5.00; for his six Southdown sheep, the first premium of $5.00; for his four Southdown lambs, a gratuity equal to the second premium of $2.00.

To George C. Gardner, for his five sheep, three-quarters Southdown, the first premium of $4.00; and for his five lambs, three-quarters Southdown, the first premium of $3.00.

For the Committee,
JOSEPH VINCENT.

Fat Cattle.

Your Committee on Fat Cattle would report the following awards:

To D. W. & R. E. Burgess, the second premium of $6.00, for the best pair fat cattle, weight 2870 pounds; also the first premium, $5.00, for the best fat ox, weight 1500 pounds; also the second premium, $4.00, for the best fat ox, weight 1250 pounds.

CHARLES A. BURGESS,
CHARLES H. DUNHAM, } Committee.

Hogs.

Your Committee on Hogs would report the following awards:

To L. A. Hooper, the first premium for his Chester county boar, $4.00.

To Edward F. Easton, the first premium for his Chester county sow, with ten pigs, $5.00.

For the Committee,
ALFRED FOLGER, JR.

Poultry.

Your Committee on Poultry have attended to the duty assigned to them, and would submit the following report. We would award:

To Allen Smith, for a lot of six Brahma hens, the first premium, $3.00.

To Franklin Worth, for a lot of six Brahma hens, the second premium, $2.00.

To Andrew R. Worth, for a lot of eight white Leghorns, the third premium, $1.00.

To Allen Smith, for six Brahma Pullets, we recommend a gratuity of $1.00.

To Franklin Worth, for four Buff Cochins, we recommend a gratuity of 50 cents.

To Charles M. Thomas, for eleven Muscovy ducks, the first premium, $2.00.

To Allen Smith, for Rouen Ducks, the second premium, $1.00.

To L. A. Hooper, for six China geese, the first premium, $3.00.

To John O'Connell, for six one-half Native geese, the second premium, $2.00.

To John O'Connell, for six native and three China geese, we recommend a gratuity of $1.00.

To George Robinson, for twenty Native geese, we recommend a gratuity of $1.00.

To Charles G. S. Austin, for six Brahma hens, we recommend a gratuity equal to the second premium, $1.00, and for six Native ducks, a gratuity of 50 cents.

To D. W. & R. E. Burgess, for six Turkies, the first premium, $3.00.

For the Committee,
C. G. S. AUSTIN.

Bread.

To the Nantucket Agricultural Society:

The Committee on Bread would make the following Report and awards. There were four entries, three of them accompanied by statements, as follows:

One quart of boiled milk, three tablespoonfuls of hop yeast, one spoonful of sugar, one of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, stirred stiff with spoon, after being thoroughly risen, make in loaves, and rising a second time, bake. Signed, E. GARDNER.

To whom we award the first premium, $2.00.

A teacupful of warm milk, the same of water, mixed as thick as batter, placed in a pitcher or kettle, then put into a kettle of warm water, and when risen light, made into bread, set in an oven and risen, then bake. Signed, PRISCILLA H. NIXON.

To whom we award the second premium, $1.50.

One quart third grade flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one great spoonful yeast, three gills water, baked forty minutes. Signed, LIZZIE THOMAS.

To whom we award the third premium, $1.00.

Having received no statement with the fourth entry, your committee are not disposed to award the other premium. All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,
LYDIA R. STARBUCK.

Butter and Cheese.

The Committee on Butter and Cheese have to report that of Butter there were eight entries, of ten pounds each, all of very good quality; the lots taking the first and second premiums being so near alike in every respect, that it was very difficult to discriminate. After a careful examination, the Committee agreed upon making the awards as follows:

To George H. Gardner, the first premium, $4.00.
To Charles A. Burgess, the second do., $3.00.
To John O'Connell, the third do., $2.00.

The remaining lots were so uniform in quality, that we recommend an award of one dollar to each contributor, viz: Manuel Enas, Edward Boden, Arnold Morse, Joseph M. Folger and George Robinson.

Of Cheese, there was no entry.

Perhaps no one article of merchandise is more closely inspected, and subjected to such niceties of taste by the purchaser, as the article of butter. Dealers in the article, though their stock may have been selected with the greatest care, must discriminate in price, as package af-

ter package is rejected by their customers, for the slightest imperfection. Butter possessing all the properties requisite to give it that delicious flavor which we all so readily appreciate, never fails to find a ready market, and commands the highest price. In order to obtain that rich, rosy sweetness which always characterizes it when perfectly pure, the greatest care is necessary, from the selection of the stock, and feeding, until the butter is ready for the table, or the market. Simply following general rules, is not sufficient. Among the many things to be observed, one of the first importance is the quality of the *salt*.

None but the best dairy salt should be used. Salt of an inferior quality tends to decompose the neutral fatty compounds of which the butter is in part composed, and the butter becomes rancid on the escape of the more volatile fatty acids. The finer the salt, the better, as it will the more readily dissolve, and leave the butter free from those particles or grains, which are so objectionable. The quantity to be used, is one ounce of salt to one pound of butter. Salt may be purified, and freed from the lime and magnesia which are so objectionable in dairy salt, by pouring two quarts of boiling water over twenty pounds of salt, stirring it occasionally for two hours, and then straining.

It is also important that the dairy should have a free circulation of air, with a uniform temperature for the season; also light and heat, which give a coloring to the cream, facilitate its rising, and improve its quality. Care should be taken that no deposits or composts are in the vicinity, filling the atmosphere with impurities, to which the cream and the butter are so very susceptible.

We make these few remarks upon the subject, in the absence of any statement from either of the contributors of butter at our late fair. This is to be regretted, as the object of the society in offering premiums, is to encourage producers, and stimulate to improvement;

whenever any is made, or claimed, it should be public property, and the Society should be informed wherein it consists, so that some opinion can be formed whether the butter taking the first premium, was a mere matter of chance, or whether a system was followed that would invariably give similar results. Your Committee would therefore recommend to the Society, that hereafter a statement be required from each contributor, showing in detail the mode of manufacture, whether it is best to churn the milk, or the cream only; also giving some account of the stock, the kind of feed, and a description of the dairy, or at least that the officers of the society, in making up the list of premiums for another year, shall give this matter of requiring a statement due consideration.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM H. WAITT.

Manufactured Articles.

The Committee on Manufactured Articles report the following entries and awards:

John Chinery, ornamented whale's teeth, 50 cents.

William J. Chase, samples of lamps for sale by him.

George W. Stevens, six boxes plain and fancy Soap, $5.00.

A. R. Worth, Worth's Improved Seed Sower, $5.00.

Josiah Freeman, Photographs, $3.00.

Miss Sharlie Baxter, two vases Wax Flowers, and a Cross showing marked skill in execution, taste in grouping and faithful copying from nature, $2.00.

John C. Sweet, two cases of Silver Ware—samples of the large and well-selected stock of goods now in his store, which, with specimens of his engraving, made a pleasing addition to our exhibition. Diploma.

William F. Brown, carving,—frames, match-safe and fancy pieces, very neatly worked out. Diploma.

Mrs. Samuel S. Hussey, currant and Isabella grape wine, $1.00.

Mrs. F. M. Marsh, one jar each of peaches and pears, 50 cents.

Mrs. E. H. Alley, two jars pickled quinces, 50 cents.

Mrs. C. W. Gardner, three jars pickles, 50 cents.

Benjamin Jones, samples of tobacco, $1.00.

William M. Robinson, model of Cross-Rip Lightship, 50 cents.

Reuben Chadwick, miniature stove, which attracted a full share of attention.

Edward R. Folger had on exhibition a chair, which shows a large expenditure of time and labor and is handsomely finished.

Mrs. A. M. Myrick, Isabella wine, 50 cents.

For the Committee,
A. R. WORTH.

Equestrian Performances.

The Committee on Equestrian Performances report three entries, and award to John Gardner, the first premium, $4.00; Joseph Marshall, the second premium, $3.00; Frederick W. Coffin, the third premium, $2.00.

GEORGE W. MACY,
GEORGE W, JENKS,
WILLIAM H. CHADWICK, } Committee.

Reports.

At a meeting of the Executive Board held on Thursday evening, Nov. 17th, the following awards were made for the three best Reports, viz.: To Alexander Macy, Jr., for report on Thorough-breds, the first premium, $8.00. To Edward M. Gardner, for report on Horses, the second premium, $6.00. To William H. Waitt, for report on Butter, the third premium, $4.00.

Crops.

Your Committee on Crops would respectfully report, that they have attended to the duty assigned to them; that there were two entries of oats, by Joseph Vincent, and we would award to him the first premium of $6.00 for the best statement of raising a crop of oats; also, the second premium of $4.00 for the second best statement of raising a crop of oats.

AUGUSTUS FRANKLIN, *Chairman.*

Statement concerning a crop of Oats raised by Joseph Vincent, in the town of Nantucket, 1870.

What was the crop of 1868? Corn.

What manure was used, and how much? Barnyard, fifteen loads to the acre.

What was the crop of 1869? Corn.

What manure was used, and how much? Barnyard, fifteen loads to the acre.

What is the nature of the soil? A deep mellow loam.

When, and how many times ploughed, and how deep? The first week in May, six inches.

What other preparation for the seed? Harrowed once.

Cost of ploughing and other preparation? Three dollars per acre.

Amount of manure in loads of thirty bushels, and how applied? Fifteen loads, spread broadcast in March.

Value of manure upon the ground? Fifteen dollars.

When, and how planted, and the amount and kind of seed? The first week in May; sowed broadcast; three-quarters of a bushel Nor-

way on the first half-acre, and three-quarters of a bushel of Poland on the second half-acre.

Cost of seed and planting? Three-quarters of a bushel Norway, $2.25; Three-quarters of a bushel Poland, $1,50; Planting, 75 cents.

Time and manner of harvesting? Middle of August; mowed with scythe, and threshed with machine.

Cost of harvesting, including the storing and husking or threshing? $9.00.

Amount of straw, stover, or other product? One and one-half tons straw, worth $12.00; twenty-four bushels Norway oats, at $2.00, $48.00; nineteen bushels Poland, $19.00; amount of crop, $79.00; cost, $31.50; net gain, $47.50.

Remarks.—The crop of Oats which I enter for premium was raised near the barn, and consequently was subjected to the trespasses of from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five hens, from the time of sowing to the time of harvesting, and about one week before they were cut, four horses got in to them and remained all night, doing considerable damage by eating and trampling. I would suggest to the farmers of this place to grow the Norway oats, as my experience clearly shows them to be the most profitable; they are as heavy and far more productive; the straw is very strong, consequently they are less liable to fall down by rapid growth, or severe storms, which are very common here at or near the time of harvesting.

Statement of Same concerning a crop of Oats.

What was the crop of 1868? Corn.

What manure was used, and how much? Barnyard manure, fifteen loads to an acre.

What was the crop of 1869? Corn.

What manure was used, and how much? Barnyard manure, fifteen loads to the acre.

What is the nature of the soil? A deep sandy loam.

When, and how many times ploughed, and how deep? The first week in May, six inches.

What other preparation for the seed? Harrowed once.

Cost of ploughing and other preparation? Three dollars per acre.

Amount of manure, in loads of thirty bushels, and how applied? Fifteen loads, spread in March.

Value of manure upon the ground? Fifteen dollars.

When, and how planted, and the amount and kind of seed? The first week in May, sowed two bushels common white oats.

Cost of seed and planting? $2.75.

Time and manner of harvesting? Middle of August, mowed with scythe, and threshed immediately with machine.

Cost of harvesting, including the storing and husking or threshing? $9.00.

Amount of straw, stover, or other product? Two tons straw, worth $16.00; forty-two bushels Oats, worth ninety cents per bushel, $37.80; cost, $29.75; net gain, $24.05.

THE NANTUCKET

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

WILL HOLD ITS SIXTEENTH

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR,

ON

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

SEPTEMBER 27th and 28th,

1871:

And all persons are requested to contribute for Exhibition or Premium, all things Useful or Ornamental, which they can produce.

THE SOCIETY
OFFERS THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PREMIUMS,
For the encouragement of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

OFFICERS FOR 1870–71.

Being the sixteenth year of the existence of the Nantucket Agricultural Society.

President,

ANDREW M. MYRICK.

Vice-Presidents,

WILLIAM H. WAITT, CHARLES H. JAGGAR,
E. H. ALLEY, AUGUSTUS FRANKLIN.

Secretary,

ALEXANDER MACY, JR.

Treasurer,

GEORGE W. MACY.

Standing Committee on Crops,

JOSEPH VINCENT, WILLIAM B. STARBUCK,
RICHARD E. BURGESS, JOSEPH M. FOLGER,
LEVI COFFIN.

Representative to State Board of Agriculture, (unexpired term.)

ANDREW M. MYRICK.

PREMIUMS.

The following is a list of Premiums and Rules and Regulations adopted for the year 1871:—

FARMS.

For the best conducted Farms in the county, two premiums, $25, 20.

TREES.

For the best lot of Pine or other Forest Trees, of not less than five acres, from seed planted within five years, two premiums, $8, 5.

For the best lot of Fruit Trees, not less than twenty in number, and set out within three years, two premiums, $5, 3.

SWAMP LAND.

For reclaiming Swamp Land, not less than one-half acre, one premium, $6.

PLOWING.

For the best experiments in Plowing, with both oxen and horses, not less than six inches deep, two premiums, $10, 6.

EXPERIMENTAL CROPS.

For the best acre of Corn, three premiums, $6, 5, 4.
" " acre of Rye, one premium, $5.
" " acre of Wheat, two premiums, $5, 3.
" " half-acre of Potatoes, two premiums, $6, 4.
" " acre of Oats, two premiums, $6, 4.
" " acre of Barley, two premiums, $6, 4.
" " acre of Hay, two premiums, $6, 4.
" " quarter-acre of Beets, two premiums, $4, 3.
" " half-acre of Turnips, three premiums, $5, 4, 3.
" " quarter-acre of Carrots, two premiums, $5, 4.
" " quarter-acre of Onions, two premiums, $5, 3.
" " half-acre of Beans, two premiums, $4, 3.
" " half-acre of Cranberries, two premiums, $5, 3.
" " eighth-acre of Strawberries, two premiums, $5, 3.
" " eighth-acre of Blackberries, two premiums, $5, 3.

Two copies of "Flint on Grasses," are at the disposal of the Committee.

VEGETABLES.

Premiums and gratuities on Garden Vegetables will be awarded, not exceeding in amount the sum of forty dollars.

For the best collection of Vegetables, four premiums, $8, 6, 4, 2.

For the best show of Indian Corn, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Pumpkins, and Cabbages, each fifty cents.

Two copies of "Harris on Insects" will be at the disposal of the Committee for awards of three dollars and upwards, in lieu of the premiums offered.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

All male breeding animals which have received a premium at a previous Fair, and are worthy of a premium, shall be granted a diploma, instead of a premium. Attention is called to Art. 8th, of Committees on Awards.

HORSES.

For the best Stallion, $10.
" " Mare with Colt by her side, three premiums, 5, 4, 3.
" " four years old Colt, raised in County, two premiums, 4, 3.
" " three years old Colt, two premiums, 4, 3.
" " two years old Colt, two premiums, 3, 2.
" " one year old Colt, two premiums, 2, 1.
" " Sucking Colt, two premiums, 2, 1.
" " Walking Horse, tried on track, to walk around course (one-half mile) in seven minutes, two premiums, 2, 1.
" " Family Horse, three premiums, 4, 3, 2.
" " pair Family Horses, 5, 4.
" " Draught Horse, two premiums, 4, 2.
" " pair Draught Horses, two premiums, 5, 3.

EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

For the best Equestrian performance, for ladies and gentlemen, three premiums, $4, 3, 2.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

THOROUGH-BREDS.

For the best herd of five thorough-bred Jerseys, two premiums, $10, 8.
For the best herd of five thorough-bred Ayrshires, two premiums, 10, 8.
For the best thorough-bred Jersey cow, two premiums, 5, 4.
" " " Ayrshire cow, two premiums, 5, 4.
" " " Devon cow, two premiums, 5, 4.
" " two years old Jersey heifer, in milk, two premiums, 4, 3.
" " two years old Ayrshire heifer, in milk, two do., 4, 3.
" " two years old Devon heifer, in milk, two premiums, 4, 3.
" " two years old Jersey heifer, two premiums, 3, 2.
" " two years old Ayrshire heifer, two premiums, 3, 2.
" " two years old Devon heifer, two premiums, 3, 2.
" " one year old Jersey heifer, two premiums, 2, 1.
" " one year old Ayrshire heifer, two premiums, 2, 1.
" " one year old Devon heifer, two premiums, 2, 1.
" " Jersey calf, $1.50.
" " Ayrshire calf, $1.50.
" " Devon calf, $1.50.

GRADES.

Voted, at the Annual Meeting, that the standard for grade cows shall be one-half thorough-bred.

For the best herd of grade cows, two premiums, $8, 6.
" " grade cow, two premiums, $4.50, $3.50.
" " grade two years old heifer, in milk, two do., $3.50, 2.50.

For the best grade two years old heifer, two premiums, $2.50, 1.50.
" " grade one year old heifer, $1.50.
" " grade calf, $1.25.
" " four grade two year old heifers, two premiums, 3, 2.

NATIVES.

For the best herd of native cows, two premiums, $6, 4.
" " native cow, two premiums, 4, 3.
" " two years old native heifer, in milk, two premiums, 3, 2.
" " two years old native heifer, two premiums, 2, 1.
" " four two years old native heifers, two premiums, 3, 2.
" " one year old native heifer, 1.
" " calf, 1.

BULLS.

For the best Jersey Bull, three years old and upward, to be kept nine months in the county, two premiums, $8, 6.
For the best Ayrshire bull, three years old and upward, to be kept nine months in the county, two premiums, 8, 6.
For the best Durham bull, three years old and upward, to be kept nine months in the county, two premiums, 8, 6.
For the best Jersey bull, 2 years old and upward, to be kept nine months in the county, two premiums, 6, 4.
For the best Ayrshire bull, 2 years old, to be kept nine months in the county, two premiums, 6, 4.
For the best Durham bull, 2 years old, to be kept nine months in the county, two premiums, 6, 4.
For the best Jersey bull, one year old, two premiums, 4, 3.
For the best Ayrshire bull, one year old, two premiums, 4, 3.
For the best Durham bull, one year old, two premiums, 4, 3.
For the best Jersey calf, two premiums, 2, 1.
For the best Ayrshire calf, two premiums, 2, 1.
For the best Durham calf, two premiums, 2, 1.

WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

For the best yoke of Working Oxen, three premiums, 5, 4, 3.
" " yoke of Steers, three years old, two premiums, 4, 3.
" " yoke of Steers, two years old, two premiums, 3, 2.
" " yoke of yearling Steers, 1.

FAT CATTLE.

For the best pair of fat Oxen, weight to be not less than 3,000 pounds, first premium, $8.
For the best pair of fat Oxen, weight to be not less than 2,500 pounds, second premium, 6.
For the best fat Ox, weight to be not less than 1,500 pounds, first premium, 5.
For the best fat Ox, weight to be not less than 1,250 pounds, second premium, 4.
For the best fat Cow, two premiums, 4, 3.
" " fat Hog, two premiums, 4, 3.

HOGS.

For the best Boar, two premiums, $4, 2.
" " Sow, with not less than six pigs, three premiums, 5, 3, 2.
" " lot of six pigs and upwards, two premiums, $4, 3.

SHEEP.

For the best Southdown Buck, pure blood, $5.
" " Cotswold Buck, pure blood, 5.
" " Southdown Ewes, not less than five, two premiums, 5, 4.
" " Cotswold Ewes, not less than five, two premiums, 5, 4.
" " lot of not less than five Ewes, mixed blood, two premiums, 4, 3.
For the best lot of Lambs, not less than five in number, two premiums, 3, 2.

POULTRY.

FOWLS.

For the best lot of Fowls, not less than one Cock and six Hens, three premiums, $3, 2, 1.
For the best six Ducks, two premiums, 2, 1.
" " flock of six Geese, two premiums, 5, 2.
" " flock of six Turkies, two premiums, 5, 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BREAD, BUTTER, CHEESE AND HONEY.

For the best loaf of Wheat Bread, to weigh two pounds, with statement of process of making, and to be made by competitor, four premiums, $2, 1.50, 1.00, 50 cents. All loaves on exhibition to be numbered, without any names attached.
For the best loaf of Indian bread, with statement, 1.
For the best lot of Butter, of not less than ten pounds, four premiums, 4, 3, 2, 1.

A statement must accompany each lot to entitle contributors to a premium.

For Cheese, the Committee will award gratuities, not exceeding in amount, five dollars.
For the best display of Honey, two premiums, 2, 1.

FRUITS.

The Committee will make awards for Fruits, amounting to not more than sixty dollars. To be distributed at the discretion of the Committee, ten dollars.
For the best collection of house grapes, not less than three varieties, two premiums, $5, 3.
For the best collection of out-door grapes, not less than three varieties, two premiums, 5, 3.
For the best collection of pears, not less than ten varieties, of eight specimens each, two premiums, 5, 3.
For the best and largest collection of apples, not less than five varieties, two premiums, 3, 2.

For the best single dish of grapes, of every variety, 1.
For the best single dish of pears, of every variety, 1.
Those receiving an award for best collection, cannot receive an award for a single dish, if in the collection.
Three copies of "Harris on Insects" will be at the disposal of the Committee for awards of three dollars and upwards, in lieu of the premiums offered.

FLOWERS.

For the best and largest collection of flowers, three premiums, $3, 2, 1.
For the best and largest collection of house plants, 3.
For the best show of cut-flowers, two premiums, 2, 1.50.
For the best bouquet of flowers, 75 cents.
For Committee to distribute in gratuities, five dollars.
Those receiving the award for collection, cannot receive award for single flower.
One copy of "Harris on Insects" will be at the disposal of the Committee, in lieu of the premiums offered for the best collection of flowers.

HYMNS, SONGS, AND ESSAYS.

For the best Song, $5.
For the best Essay on Agriculture, 6.
For the best Hymn, 2.

MANUFACTURES.

Premiums and Gratuities will be awarded for Manufactured Articles, not exceeding thirty-seven dollars.
For the best lot of six pairs Boots and Shoes, two premiums, $3, 2.
For the best single pair, 1.
For the best lot of Hosiery and Knit Goods, two premiums, 4, 2.
For the best lot of Willow or Rattan Baskets, two premiums, 2, 1.
For the best collection of Photographs or Paintings, two premiums, 3, 2.
For the best carriage of home manufacture, 5.
For the best Carriage Harness, 3.
For the best collection of Tin Plate Work, 2.
To be distributed at the discretion of the Committee, if required, ten dollars.

FANCY ARTICLES.

The committee will make awards for Fancy Articles, not exceeding in amount, twenty-five dollars.
For the best specimen of Worsted Work, two premiums, $3, 2.
For the best specimen of sewing-machine Fancy Work, two do., 3, 2.

REPORTS.

For the further promotion of Agriculture, and the encouragement to Committees to make full Reports, accompanied with such statements as will be of general interest and service, the Society offers additional premiums, as follows:
For the best statement of the course pursued in raising a premium Vegetable crop, $3.
For the best Report, three premiums, 8, 6, 4.

MANURES.

For the best experiment with Manure, with a statement in writing, which is to be left with the Secretary previous to the first of October, showing the kind and cost, two premiums, $10, 6.

The following standard for crops was adopted, falling below which, no crop shall be deemed entitled to a premium:

For Indian Corn, fifty bushels to the acre.
" Wheat, twenty bushels to the acre.
" Oats, thirty-five bushels to the acre.
" Barley, forty bushels to the acre.
" Rye, fifteen bushels to the acre.
" Potatoes, two hundred and fifty bushels to the acre.
" Turnips, five hundred bushels to the acre.
" Carrots, six hundred bushels to the acre.
" Onions, three hundred bushels to the acre.
" Beets, eight hundred bushels to the acre.
" Beans, twenty bushels to the acre.
" Hay, three tons to the acre.

All premiums will be awarded on the following conditions, viz:

All persons exhibiting breeding stock, are required to state in writing, to the Secretary, *at the time of making their entries*, the breed and pedigree of the animals so far as known to them.

Competitors for premiums for herds or single cows, are required to state in writing, to the Secretary, at the time of *making their entries*, the time when said cows last calved, and how they have been fed. They can select any two cows, and bull, (if one) from the herd, and enter them for the best and second best single cows, and best bull also.

All persons competing for the premiums for Crops, are required to make their entries with the Chairman of the Committee on Crops, and receive from him a blank to be filled out, in writing, as follows:—For Hay, on or before June 1st; for Grain Crops, on or before July 1st; for Corn and Root Crops, on or before August 1st, 1871; and no person will be paid unless all these conditions are complied with.

First Day.

The FAIR and EXAMINATION of the STOCK, excepting Horses, will commence on the first day of the Fair, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and all animals will be required to remain in the pens until 3 o'clock, P. M., or until released by the Committee.

The PLOWING MATCH will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Second Day.

The examination of HORSES will take place at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the second day.

General Rules.

1ST.

All entries of *Stock* must be made with the Secretary, previous to 10 o'clock, A. M., of the first day of the Fair, unless detained by sufficient reasons, to be entitled to a premium.

2D.

All competitors for premiums must enter their articles previous to 10 o'clock, A. M., of the first day of the Fair.

3D.

All articles exhibited, must remain during the Fair.

4TH.

No animal or article will be entitled to a premium, which is removed by the owner without permission of the Committee of Arrangements.

5TH.

All animals or articles exhibited, will have all possible care of the Committee, but must be at the risk of the owners.

6TH.

No animal or article for which a premium has been awarded by the Society in a previous year, will be entitled to another, unless it be of a higher grade, excepting all male breeding stock.

7TH.

Upon application to the Chairman, the Committee on Crops, will visit any farm, field, or crops entered for premium.

8TH.

It will be optional with the various Committees, to award premiums or not, as the thing entered for it may in their judgment deserve, whether there is competition or not.

9TH.

No person receiving a premium for a collection of animals, vegetables or articles, is entitled to a premium for any single article in said collection.

10TH.

All premiums awarded, not called for within thirty days, will be added to the capital stock of the Society.

11TH.

Any person may become a member of this Society, by signing the constitution, and if a male, paying to the Treasurer two dollars, and if a female, one dollar.

12TH.

All persons competing for Plowing, shall make their entries with the Secretary, previous to the first day of the Fair.

13TH.

All neat stock and horses must be kept in the county at least four months next preceding the exhibition, and all male breeding stock nine months, either before and after, or before or after the time of the exhibition.

14TH.

All persons in the County may compete for the premiums offered; but in case any one is awarded to a person not a member of the Society, the admission fee of a member will be deducted; but premiums and gratuities, of less sums than the admission fees, will be paid on demand, to all persons to whom they are awarded.